NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1871.

Vol. XXXI....No. 9,421.

FOREIGN NEWS. FRANCE.

GEN. TROCHU CONTINUING HIS DEFENSE-HOW THE REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO IS RECEIVED-THE PAPAL SYMPATHY MOVEMENT RIDICULED BY THE SECULAR PRESS-MORE ARRESTS OF

LONDON, Thursday, June 15, 1871. COMMUNISTS. Gen. Trochu continued, before the French Assembly, to day, the remarks commenced on Tuesday in vindication of his defense of Paris. He said the individuals arrested as Prussian agents during his conduct of the military affairs of the capital had reappeared as leaders of the insurrection, and instanced as one case that of Dombrowski. He claimed that the insurrection was merely a continuation of the war with Fruesia. He concluded by condemning in vigorous terms Prince Bisparship with all the control of the control of

marck's mild allusion to the Commune. A motion was introduced in the Assembly for the taxa tion of the passorts of persons entering France; as were also motions proposing that the present Assembly sit for two years, and that it enact organic laws for the control of the finances of the country.

The manifesto of the Deputies of the Left, protesting against the intrigues of the Monarchists, is generally approved in Versailles; but the Radical address to the electors of Paris creates a bad impression, because it endeavors to excuse the Commune.

The French press generally, with the exception of the

religious journals, ridicule the efforts of the French Bishops to commit France to the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. They pronounce the ques-tion settled, and declare that France cannot inter fere. A report, which has been extensively circulated in France, that the Italian Government had demanded the recall of the Duke d'Harcourt, the French Embassador to Rome, is positively contradicted. The Republican journals of Paris express their joy that

the clerical members of the Bourbon family have exposed their plans, and all of them urge the electors to reject all candidates for the Assembly whose platform is varue or ambiguous. It is said that the Duke of Chartres will take part in the review of 100,000 troops, to be held in the Champ de Mars on Sunday.

The Times special dispatch from Paris says Marshal

MacMahon desires to resign the command of the army. The Reserve Corps of the army is to be dissolved, and Gen. Vinoy, its commander, will retire from the service. Persons arriving from Paris say half has not been told of the troubles in that city, and that the destruction of life and property immensely exceeds both the Government and newspaper accounts. The workmen of Paris are almost unanimously Communists. They are very bitter because their cause has been defeated, and bate both Thiers and the Bonapartes. Many of them will emigrate to America. Charred corpses have been found in the ruins of the Hotel de Ville, and are undoubtedly the remains of prisoners left in the cells by the Commun

city between Saturday and Tuesday last. The Gaulois (newspaper) states that the fusion of the Orleanists and Legitimists is yet incomplete. The Peris journals say that the Eastern Railway is daily crowded with Germans returning to their homes, and laden with An average of 24,000 persons arrive in Paris daily by the Northern and Western Railways.

ists. Three hundred Communists were arrested in this

Napoleon visited the Kent Cricketers on Wednesday, received an enthusiastic reception, and held a levee. He is undoubtedly surrounded by his old adherents, and bold movements are rumored.

JUNE 16, 5 a. m.-The Countess of Paris last night gave ughter. Napoleon and Eugenie have made a visit to the Prince of Wales. The Times states that the French loan will amount to

only two milliards of francs. The Times specials from Paris report that the state of siege will cease to-day (Friday). The reports of renewed agitation in the Bolleville and Villette quarters are un-

German seldiers visiting Paris are occasionally insulted in the streets and have been refused seats at the tables

GERMANY.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR—PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRIUM-PHAL BUTRY. DERLIN, Thursday, June 15, 1871.

The session of the German Parliament closed to-day with a speech from the throne. The Emperor Shanked the members for the grants they had made for the support of the widows and orphans of soldiers killed ta the war. He reviewed the legislation of the session, referring particularly to the debate on the bill incorporating Aleace and Lorraine. He said it showed that, how-ever Germans might differ, the spirit of union was strong within them. The Emperor closed his speech with the aspiration. "God grant peace to the new German Em-

Berlin presents an unparalleled appearance of fe livity. The city is crowded with people from all parts of Germany and the other countries of Europe, and quite number of Americans are also here. The preparations for the great event of to-morrow—the triumphal entry of the German army into the Capital of the Empire—are shout completed. Arches have been erected in many of the streets, and are adorned with laurel, evergreens, and Unter der Linden is absolutely covered with decoration and banners, and the Royal Palace and other public buildings present a magnificent display. The weather to-day has been splendid, and the signs are favorable for

ITALY.

NO OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE CELEBRATION OF THE POPE'S JUBILEE. FLORENCE, Thursday, June 15, 1871.

A circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects instructs them to give full liberty to the people to sciebrate the Pope's Jubilee, but proper pre-

cautions must be taken against disturbance. All is quiet at Rome. Several foreign deputions have arrived in Rome to congratulate the Pope on the occasion of his Jubilee, and more are expected. Some have already visited the Vatican.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Messrs, Bowles Bros, & Co. report the following arrivals of Americans in Paris for the week

New-York—Col. M. Hicks, O. T. Glenn, J. K. Riggs, J. R. Young, A. C. Guernee, J. Shindler, Mrs. J. Shindler, Miss L. Shindler, Miss L. Shindler, Miss L. Shindler, Miss L. Shindler, G. L. Whittaker, J. A. Bain, H. C. Stetson, Mrs. E. Geller, F. L. de Forest and wrife, Mrs. E. A. Faxon, Mrs. F. H. Hamilton, Ir., Mrs. J. G. Hodge, G. L. Lemereier and family, W. J. Erewer, J. A. M Gakan, A. S. Southworth, C. F. Moulton, Hoston—E. R. Harris, W. E. Bowles and family, E. King, Mrs. M. J. R. Morrell, Miss E. J. Gardner, Chicago—J. M. Durand and family, Mrs. J. M. Durand, C. W. Durand, Mrs. E. F. Durand, Master J. Durand, San Francisco—Tue Hou, F. M. Pikley, Mrs. F. M. Pikley, Miss V. Keynegon, Vermont—Major E. V. N. Hitchceck, Springfield, Mass.—Harry Keene, Paris—W. P. Fettridge and family, Gen. J. M. Read, Ir. U. S. A.—Dr. E. A. Crane, W. H. Hutington, S. Engler, London—J. J. Arnold, J. C. Stanley, A. H. Johnson, Newport—W. H. Jayne, North Carolina—J. H. Flanner, New-Orleans—J. M. Abrains, Cancinnati—C. S. Walker, Baltimore—W. C. Dreyer. New-York-Col. M. Hicks, O. T. Glenn, J. K. Riggs, J

CARLTON OR LANAHANT

THE TRIAL TO BEGIN TO-DAY-REPORTERS TO

BE ADMITTED. The Book Committee met at No. 805 Broadway, yesterday, to investigate the charges against the Rev. Dr. Lanahan. The Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Brooks, presided, and all the members of the Committee were present, except J. H. Moore of Illinois. Bishop Janes was the only Bishop present. Bishop Simpson is seriously fil at Philadelphia, and will probably be unable to attend at all during the session. At the last meeting of the Book Committee, when the day of the trial was fixed in the 15th, it was understood that if Dr. Lanahan was not prepared at that time, the trial would begin on the When the Committee assembled, yesterday morning Dr. Carlton was present with his counsel; but as neither Dr. Lanahan nor his counsel appeared, it was supposed that he was not prepared. This fact, together with the absence of Bishop Simpson, caused the trial to

be postponed until this morning.

The Committee went into Executive session, however, and remained with closed doors throughout the day, dis, cussing the preliminaries of the trial. Their deliberations cusing the preliminaries of the trial. Their deliberations were as to the methods of procedure, and the extent to which it would be advisable to carry the investigation. The views of the members on the subject were various, but it is understood that three propositions were made: One, to confine the investigation to the suspension; another, to examine fully all questions relating to the business affairs of the Concern for years past; the third, to examine any new allegations of miamanagement which Dr. Lanahari may choose to make. It was finally decided to conduct the trial on the charges brought against Dr. Lanahan by Dr. Carlton, without further investigation into the affairs of the Concern, except

such as may come up in Dr. Lanahan's defense.

A resolution was passed asking Dr. Lanahan to bring forward whatever new proofs of mismangement he may have. It was also decided to admit reporters. It is expected that Blabops Ames and Scott and Mr. Moore will be present at the trial to-day, which will begin at 10 a.m.

The Methodist Preachers' Meeting at Buffalo passed resolutions on Monday condemning Dr. Lauahan's course in connection with the Book Concern, and warmly culo-gizing and sustaining Dr. Carleton.

THE PAPAL ANNIVERSARY.

TO-DAY'S EXERCISES—GERMAN PROCESSION AND

ILLUMINATION LAST EVENING. To-day being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of the present Pontiff to the Papal throne a grand solemn high mass and Te Deum will be cele brated in all the Roman Catholic churches of this city, by direction of the Archbishop, at 10:30 a. m. Decorated altars, fine music, imposing services, and large congregations will be the order of the day. Large orches choruses will render the music in the leading churches Banners and illuminations will make conspicuous the tructures devoted to Roman Catholic religious purposes. The Paulist fathers, at Ninth-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st. will have a grand procession. In the evening the Institute of St. Paul the Ap stie, No. 921 Eighth-ave., is to be illuminated, and a fine display of fireworks is announced. The Xavier Union connected with St. Francis Xavier's College will celebrate the occasion in the evening at No 150 West Fifteenth-st.

Last evening the German Church of the Holy Redeemer in Third-st., in accordance with the German cus tom, celebrated the Papal elevation and the ordination of St. Alphonsus, the patron of the order, as a Doctor of the Roman Catholic Church, by Pius IX., with grand torch-light procession through streets in the immediate vicinity of their streets • in the immediate vicinity of their church. From Houston-st. to Eighth-st., and from First-ave. to Avenue D. the German element seemed to try to outdo itself in the most gorgeous and expensive decoration. Forests of evergreens embellished the streets, and festoous hung from window to window while crosses of evergreens adorned the fronts of many of the houses. There was no family, however peor, no house, however mean, that did retained to the forests of the superme Pontiff of their Church. Portraits of Pins IX., encircled with costly lace or beautiful evergreens, were conspicuous on all the principal houses, and transparencies with German or Latin inscriptions were very numerous. Flags of all nations depended from the houses, the Pontifical and German colors predominating. At the Church of St. Nienckas, in Second-st., near Avenue A, the whole front was covered with evergreens and the Papal and German colors. A small cast of the head of Pins IX., shrouded in evergreens, occupied a pedestal above the middle door. Beneath was a portrait of the Pope, with an affectionate inscription in German.

In Third-st., near Avenue A, a large arch of evergreens had been erected, surmounting the center of which was a cross fanked on either side by German and American flags. The arch bore the inscription: "Pins IX., 1816 to 1871." The Redemptorist Pathers had been engaged all day in decorating their church. From its lofty steeples floated the Papal flag, and beneath were banners bearing representations of the Virgin Mary, with the Infant Jesus, and St. Alphonsus. A magnificent fullingth portrait of the Pope, in the evergreen frame, crowned the main entrance to the church, and beneath twas the inscription in German: "Peter, thou art a rock, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Over the side-doors were other German inscriptions. In the night numerous crosses of fire were placed upon the louses, and filluminations blazed in church. From Houston-st. to Eighth-st., and from

and the gates of hen shall not prevail against it." Over the side-doors were other German Inscriptions. In the night numerous crossos of fire were placed upon the houses, and illuminations biazed in severy direction. The procession was composed of a platoen of police, under Capt. Mount, a band of music, Church Pioneer and Kife Guards in full uniform, carriages containing the Redemptorist Fathers bearing the Papal colors, and the Societies of St. John the Baptist, St. Aloysius, St. Joseph, and the Holy Family, bearing lanterus with the inscriptions "Pius IX." The procession moved through avennes A. B., and C. and through Pirst, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth-six, with considerable difficulty, as immense masses of people crowded the streets, cheering and calling down blessings upon the Pope. Cannons thundered, fireworks blazed, and the great belis of the church rang unceasingly as the procession passed around the church three times. The parade will be repeated on sinday, at 4 o'clock, and the procession of the Blessed Sacrament will take place at 7 o'clock of the same even ing.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PACKER INSTITUTE

ADDRESS BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

The 25th anniversary of the Packer Collegiate Institute was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. In honor of the completion of its 25th year, the Trustees of the school invited George William Curtis to address the scholars of the institution and its friends. At 8 o'clock the Trustees passed to their seats at the front of the stage, and the curtain rising disclosed to the audience the scholars of the school, t the number of 400, scated upon benches rising tier above tier to the back of the stage. An opening chant was sung, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Seever. A A. Low introduced Mr. Curtis, who was received with great applause. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: What a

golden age the old times seem to us. Somehow bravery

eemed more brave there than in these prosaic days But who to-day that sees the glorious sun of Summer, thinks that the sun of the Vale of Tempe surpasses this in beauty. Fhilip Sidney was certainly a noble hero, but no greater than that wounded artilleryman of Gettysburg. He who was wounded unto death, and asked his courrade for a drink of water, and, when told that the gun would be lost if his brother-soldier wout for the water, nobly told his comrade to stand by the gun. All that was best in the old times we have now. It is the same old world. I come into the Packer Institute and find Lady Jane Grey. studying the classics I go into households and see Triania embracing the ears of her beloved Bottom. The stern critic denounces the extravagance of the woman of the present day. But here is Queen Elizabeth, with 3,000 dresses, denouncing extravagance. We have fears for the preservation of our form of government, and lament the corruption of our legislatures. And yet in those days, long ago, Robert Walpole was heard to say that every man in the British Parliament had his-price. But here, last Fall, I heard Mr. Mundella say that Mr. Gladstone, the real Kiln of England, had not even power enough to appoint a Post-Office clerk. I do hope that the time may come when, with a reformed civil service, our Senators and Representatives can say that they have no time to appoint a Treasury clerk. We shudder at the horrors of Paris, and think of modern civilization. And yet here we have the two foremost constitutionally-ruled nations of the earth peacefuly settling differences that it seemed would never be settled without war and endless hatred, of these omens of a new and better time, the constant and higher estimate of woman in modern society is the most marked indication. Why, when I see these nuns behind me, I reflect that if they had been Grecian maidens in the times of Percles, their presence here would have been esteemed as a preparation for a life of degradation. That the highest intellectual development was the exclusive prerogative of men has been until lately the o But who to-day that sees the glorious sun of Summer thinks that the sun of the Vale of Tempe surpasses this in beauty. Philip Sidney was certainly a noble here

THE DULUTH CANAL FINISHED.

CHICAGO, June 15 .- The Duluth people, by vigorous efforts, have completed their canal through Minnesota Point, and have a channel 16 feet in depth despite the injunction granted by Judge Miller of Topeki despite the injunction granted by Judge Miller of Topeka, Kansae, formal service of which was delayed. The canal has so lowered the water at the mouth of the St. Louis river that bonts are unable to enter. A letter has been written by the United States Attorney-General bonds to put a bulkhead 'across the end of the Bay, to prevent the waters of the St. Louis River from flowing into the canal. The Wisconsin authorities object, on the ground that such a bulkhead would be untrustworthy if built, and that the bonds would be valueless. The authorities will endsavor to have the injunction made percetual.

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

PROSPECTS OF A UNION OF THE WHIGS WITH TURE IS REGARDED IN THE SOUTH. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

ATLANTA, GA., June 9 .- The voting population of Georgia may be stated in round numbers to consist of 90,000 white Democrats, from 6,000 to 10,000 white Republicans, and 90,000 negroes, who would be Republicans now, and would continue to be for years to come, if left free to vote according to their convictions. The most stupid plantation negro has sense enough to know that the Republican party emancipated him, and he feels that it is his duty to give that party his vote in return for the great boon of liberty it gave him. But the ne groes are not allowed to express their convictions freely by their ballots. All kinds of influences, proper and improper, are brought to bear upon them. In some cases an appeal is made to their self-interest to induce them to vote with their employers, in others their old masters control them by kindness, and in others fear of violence is very influential. If an election were to be held to morrow, there is no doubt that one-third, if not one-half, of the negro vote would be cast with the Democrats. The white Republicans have not sufficient numbers, or character, or influence to organize and direct the negro vote against the solid opposition of the intelligent and property-owning classes of the State. Probably a majority of the white Republicans are merely Republicans because the National and State Governments are in the hands of that party, which gives them office or the hope of getting office in the future. They are not the kind o men who would command a high degree of respect in any community. A party composed, as the Republican party in Georgia is, of a few white men of little influence. chiefly office-hoiders, and a mass of negroes, without in telligence, courage, or self-reliance, is clearly a party from which very little can be expected. There is no doubt that the State is overwhelmingly Democratic.

A change is, however, likely soon to take place, greatly strengthening the Republican party, by adding to it large number of influential white men; and this change will result from the general acceptance by the Northern Democracy of the Vallandigham New Departure Platform. The present Democratic party of Georgia contains thousands of old Whigs, who have consented to be called Democrats with no little reluctance, and solely because they believed the Democracy to be a sectional party pledged to the interests of the South, which they were bound to support for that reason. If the national Demo cratic party takes ground upon all questions affecting the South identical with that occupied by the Republicans, these former Whigs will be freed from their alle giance to it. It no longer has any claims to their sup-The political struggles in which they were engaged before the war gave them a strong antipathy to the very name of Democracy, and, since Reconstruction, they have acted with their old political enemies with a strong feeling of repugnance and a desire to be released, as soon as possible, from such companionship. The Whigs were in the main opposed to Secession, and the fact that they were overruled gives them an additional cause for hos tile feeling against the Democrats, who, they declare, are responsible for all the misfertunes and miseries Secession has brought upon the South. It is easy to see that this Whig element naturally belongs to the Repub lican party and will soon gravitate toward that party The Whigs comprise a large share of the wealth and intelligence of the white population of Georgia, and early all the men of liberal and progressive ideas. As soon as this element becomes Republican it will carry with it almost the solid negro vote of the State, which will leave the Democrats in a small minority. These views were indorsed to-day by a prominent poli-

tician of extensive influence throughout the State. He told me he had been a Whig from boyhood, and had never given a Democratic vote in his life, except since econstruction, and then he only did it because he be lieved he was acting in the interest of his State. I asked him how soon he believed this separation of the Whigs and Democrats in Georgia would take place. "Very on in State politics," he replied. "There are question of internal improvements and other terests that will early cause the division, but in national politics it may not occur until after the next Presidential election. The prejudice against the Republican party is still strong among the people because they believe that party intended to humilia and oppress them by the Reconstruction measures. will take time for them to forgive and forget this. Another cause for the hostility of the white people to the Republican party, is the bad results of Republican rule in the South. I presume you have learned what class of men we have got in office in this State. With few exceptions they are either unknown adventurers from the North, or natives without character or honesty. They have sought office to enrich themselves, and have plunlered the State outrageously. I believe they have cost Georgia ten or twelve millions of dollars. Nobody knows up, so that no man, except the Governor, can tell to what extent the debt has been increased, and he takes care to keep his knowledge to himself. The masses of our people take these men, whom they believe to be corrupt and dishonest, as specimens-of the material of which the Republican party is composed; and, until they learn better, you cannot expect their support. Of course I know better. I know that the Republican party includes a majority of the intelligence and virtue of th North, and I am satisfied that few of the representatives of the party in Congress have any knowledge of the character of the men we have in office here, or they would not give them their countenance." He added he believed that if prominent Northern Republicans would come South and mingle with the people this prejudice against the party and against the North would soon disappear. He thought Horace Greeley's tour had been productive of much good. He was sorry Mr. Greeley had not returned through Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, that a larger number of the Southern people might have had an opportunity of seeing him. If he were nominated for President he would get the votes of thousands of white men in the South who are not Republicans, but who be lieve him to be a true friend to the Southern States, be cause he has advocated universal amnesty from the first. which, had it been adopted, would have put the Governments of the Southern States in the hands of men o character, responsibility, and experience instead of giv-

ing them over to ignorant adventurers.

The conversation of this gentleman I give as a sample of that of many other old Whigs with whom I have talked. They invariably say that they are Whigs and not Democrats, but that they cannot be Republicans as long as the Republican party keeps up a policy of proscribing men on account of the part they took in the Rebellion, and sustains the conduct of bad men in office in the reconstructed governments. All the Democratic newspapers in Georgia that I have seen have acquiesced in the New Departure platform. A few support it warmly, but most of them acknowledge that they countenance it because the Northern Democrats believe it is the only way to beat the Radicals; and, as thei brethren in the North will have the heavy work to do in the Presidential campaign, they the Northern Democrats ought to be allowed to make the platform to suit their own judgment. A few of the old politicians, however, denounce the new scheme as a dishonest trick that will not win. One of these, a man of national reputation and of great influence here in Georgia, gave me his views on the question a few days ago, on the promise that I would not mention his name in connection with them, which he insisted upon because he did not wish to throw anything in the way of the success of the Northern Democracy in their new strategic policy, much as he distrusted and detested that policy. He said that it was manifest to everybody that the New Departure was not an honest change of opinion the New Departure was not an nonest change of opinion and purpose on the part of the men who advocate it, but only a trick to gain success. In a career of forty years in public life he had observed that honesty is the best policy in politics, and he never knew a party to succeed that was false to its convictions and endeavored to steal the platform of its opponents. The people would detect the sham in this case, he declared, and nobody would be deceived. He said that he had predicted the result of every Presidential election in the last twenty years as soon as the ominations were made, telling which way every State would go, and he felt certain that the Democracy would be totally routed if they carried into the contest the false colors they have hoisted in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He had written to his old political friends in the North, warning them against following Vallandigham's lead, but if they thought best to do so, he would not say a word publicly against their cause, because he did not wish to be held in any way responsible for the

defeat which he foresay the Democracy would suffer on

such a platform. His advice was to continue to fight gainst the validity of the XIVth and XVth Amend and the whole of the reconstruction laws, and if the Democrats did this he believed they could elect their candidate for President. I seked him how they would get rid of the Amendments in case they did elect their canlidate; to which he replied that Frank Blair pointed out the way in 1868. The President would treat the Amendments as nullities, would withdraw the troops from the South, and let the people manage their own affairs and restore their rightful gov-"But do you maintain that the President has the right to decide what is and what is not a part of the Constitution i" I inquired. "Certainly I lo, and a Congress does not impeach him for his decision it holds good. In like manner he can refuse to execute any law that he does not believe to be constitutional. In case we elect a Democratic President, and he should de-clare the Amendments no part of the Constitution, we should be strong enough in Congress to prevent impeachment, and the whole matter would be settled at once in

SECURIT THAN SECT SEE

the simplest manner possible." There are many Democrats who have no sympathy with such views, and of this class, Mr. Ben. Hill may be considered to be a representative man. He accepted the situation last December and got roundly abused for what was termed his apostacy, but he now has the gratification to see the Democratic party rapidly coming up to the position the assumed six menths ago. He expressed his opinions to me yesterday, somewhat in this way: "I would sooner have cut my head off than have supported the Reconstruction measures, but now that it is evident that they are finalities which cannot be disturbed, it is folly to spend any more time opposing them. The best thing for us to do is to accept the results of the war and go to work to make the best of the new order of things. People are very stupid who think a great war changes nothing and has no results. Jeff. Davis says no great questions can be determined by arms; but history shows us that the greatest questions that ever interested the human race have been settled by the sword. Our four years' contest settled certain questions and produced certain changes, and it is true we acknowledged it. Until lately I deplored these changes, and believed that they were inurious to the South; but now I see clearly that they will work for our great advantage in the future. For the time being they seemed to be hurtful to us, and we despaired of the future, thinking we were ruined. When a man goes from a bad climate to a good one he feels ill at first for the change. All great changes are hurtful. The South has pas through a great revolution, socially, politically, and industrially, and it was necessarily accompanied with much suffering. But that is all over now, and we are fairly on the road to prosperity. The improvements that are going on in Georgia to-day are remarkable. We are recuperating from the losses of the war with wonderful rapidity, and in five years the State will be wealthier than it was in 1860, counting the value of slave property then. I can see now that it will be for our good that the war ended as it did, and that Slavery was abolished; and I believe it was ordered by Providence. What we want now is peace-peace between the sections and peace between the States. Our people want to drop the political questions that have kept alive hostile feelings between the North and the South, and attend to developing their industrial interests with the aid of Northern capital and emigration. I am denounced for these opinions by such men as Toombs, who premised to drink all the blood that would be shed on account of Secession; but I have traveled over the State a great deal, and I am satisfied that a majority of the people are with me." The views of these three men? as given above, appear to be a pretty fair reflex of the opinions of the three classes into which the white populations of Georgia are divided politically (not counting the small number of white Republicans), viz.: the old Whigs, whose union with the Democrats is temperary, and who appear likely in time to become Repubthe Bourbon Democrats, who, like Jeff. Davis accept nothing, and are as bitter and hostile as they were in 1805; and the Progressive Democrats, few in number but rapidly increasing, who are glad to drop the old war issues and consider them as finalities.

THE INDIANS.

AN INDIAN AMMUNITION TRAIN DESTROYED-GEN. GRANGER ABOUT TO ATTACK THE APACHES.

St. Louis, Mo., June 15 .- Advices received at Fort Leavenworth, from the borders of Texas, state that a scouting party of troops south of Fort Bascomb captured a strong party, consisting of ten Mexicans and one Indian, with 20 wagons, loaded with ammunition, arms, &c., which the troops destroyed. The next day the troops captured 500 head of cattle stolen from Texas and traded off to the Mexicaus. A letter from Leesburg, New-Mexico, says Gen. Gor-don Granger, who recently assumed command of this

Military District, his question, within the limits of his jurisdiction, with the rifle and revolver, and, as evidence that he means business, he has ordered all his available force to report to Gen. Thomas C. Devin, at a point west of the Rio Grande, in Grant County, who will direct operations against the

A COUNCIL WITH RED CLOUD. WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The Hon, Felix R. Brunet, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commiss is at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, holding a council with Red Cloud, and endeavoring to persuade the Sloux to locate their agency 100 miles further north than where they seem disposed to settle. In their present selection south of the fig Platte River, they are off their reserva-tion, and open to inroads from irresponsible whisky-traders and others. From Fort Laramie, Commissioner Brunet expects to go to the Pacific slope.

MOVEMENTS OF CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE. CINCINNATI, June 15 .- Chief-Justice Chase eached here at 8 o'clock this evening. He spent two days each at Frederick, Oakland, and Parkersburg. The Chief-Justice appears to have been benefited by travel, and will remain here until next Monday. He goes hence to Magnetic Springs, Michigan.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.The overflow has almost entirely disappeared ... A large fleet of coal vessels are at Sidney, N. S.,

The Court of Appeals calendar for to-day is as ... The Committees of Operators and Miners of ottsville have agreed on \$2 61 as the average price for coal for June.

... The parade of Knights Templars in Harris-urg Penn., resterday, was a grand and impesing afair. Tweive Com-sanderies were in line. . The Narragansett races were postponed yes

and closed to-morrow.

The Charlestown, Mass., Board of Aldermen refused permission to Col. Fisk to parade his regiment in that city nakey, by a vote of 3 to 2. 1 Sunday, by a vote of 3 to 2.

The whole number of pensioners paid at the sanadaigaa (N. I.) Pension Agency from the 5th to the 14th of June, 71, is 6,112; amount paid, \$175,100.

. The Oswego and Boston Railroad Convention found. A committee has been appointed to raise the necessary for the construction of the road. capital for the construction of the rest.

The Congregational Union, in session at Guelph, Canada, has decided to memorialise the Quebec and Ostario Leg-laistness for the abolition of the ecclesizationi exemptions from taxation.

The Belgian Government has asked of the Chambers a credit of 22,006,000 francs for public works. Authority has also been requested for the negotiation of a loan of 30,000,000

A thunder storm of unprecedented violence of in Oregon resterday. A telegraph operator at Corvallis was est insensible by a shock from the instrument on which he was . The corner-stone of the main building for the raity of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, was laid yesterday, with apate ceremonies, on the site recently purchased, being part of the blonce property.

A severe hail-storm, lasting about ten minutes, used over Penghteepie yesterlay. The hall-stones were larger than y seen there for the past 20 years. It is feared that the fruit crop has

The National Car-builders' Association were in in Richmond, Va., yesterday. The hight of the drawbars of pas-ind freight cars was fixed at two feet hine inches. St. Louis was as the place for holding the next annual meeting. ... The Ohio Congregational General Conferen n session at Mount Verson, has voted to retire from the American Voreign Christian Union. The total receipts of their Home Mission todaty for the year amounted to \$7,804; the expenditures, \$4,635.

. The General Synod of the Reformed Church Albany restorday. The report of the Board of Education was pre-showing that the collections the past year amounted to \$16,318 33: In excess of the receipts last year, and over \$2,000 in excess of

... In the Spanish Cortes, on Wednesday, Minister Segata spoke in terms of vigorous denunciation of the International Section. A motion which had been submitted looking with some faver upon the aims of the Society was thereupon unanimously rejected. A Ministerial crisis is expected. rial crisis is expected.

The U. S. S. Kansas of the Tehuantepec expedition, and late from Ker West, arrived at Washington Navy-Yard yesterlay. Of the crew of 100, 60 are sick with fever and ague, and were
transferred to the Naval Hospital. The disease was contracted from ex-

The patent for the invention of the late Henry Burden of Troy, N. Y., for a horse-shoe machine, dated June 30, 1857, has been extended by the Commissioner of Patents on the proof submitted in the case. It is computed that the invention has saved to the public \$22,00.000 during the gast 18 years. The examiner's report admits the saving of \$18,00.000. The extension is for saven years from June 30.

WEST POINT.

MITIGATION OF CADET SMITH'S SENTENCE-HE IS PUT BACK A YEAR IN HIS ACADEMIC COURSE -HISTORY OF HIS PERSECUTIONS

WEST POINT, June 15 .- The placidity just settling on the place, with the departure of the Presi-dential party and the withdrawal of the First Class, was greatly disturbed to-day by the order from Secretary Belknap affirming the finding in the colored cadet' court-martial, but remitting the punishment to "a reduction of a year's standing in the scademic course. Perhaps, however, for the better understanding of the case, it may be well to repeat the order as issued:

In conformity with the 65th of the rules and articles of war, the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case have been ferwarded to the Secretary of War for the action of the President of the United States. The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved; but in view of all the circumstances surrounding this case, and believing that the ends of public justice will be better subserved, and the policy of the Government, of which the presence of this cadet in the Military Academy is a signal illustration, be better maintained by a commutation of the sentence than by its rigid enforcement, the Receident is pleased to mitigate it by substituting for dismissal from the service of the United States, reduction in his academy standing one year. Cadet Smith will join the succeeding fourth class at the commencement of the next academic year. The sentence, as commuted, will be duly executed.

Secretary of War.

It may be recollected that Cadet Smith, the first repre-

It may be recollected that Cadet Smith, the first repreentative of his color, was admitted into the Academy last year, and for a time was subjected to annoyance and persecution unparalleled in the worst days of hazing. He is a resolute, well-behaved boy, and bore the intermin able cruelties with fortitude if not resignation. The boys were malignant and unreasoning in their prejudices, the officers not wholly impartial, and, as a consequence, Color stood at bay before the combined persecutions of Blood, The issue was at best mean and cowardly. All boys at the age of these cadets are of the stuff bullies and cowards are made of, so it is no wonder that, losing sight of the unmanliness of a whole legion against one, the young fellows, with zeal, joined hands to "run him out." But he presented an invincible front to all the slings and arrows of this outrageous fortune; met disdain with silence, abuse with scorn, and ostracism with contempt. Even the Caucasian spirit cannot brook indifference; and that a friendless lad should quietly pursue the dutiful tenor of his way, apparently unvexed by these ingenious persecutions, filled the souls of his termentors with malevolent amazement, and they redoubled their acts of spite and abuse.

The poor lad, beset on all sides, with never a friendly soul to take counsel, nor even a semblance of justice as arbiter, at last gave way to temper, and attempted to return the callow ribaldry so plentifully flung upon him. Unfortunate lad! Here was just the pretext that had been sought. He was, it is alleged, guilty of a breach of military decorum—guilty of conduct "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and the same thoughtless, mischievous boys who had driven the poor haunted lad to this belnous offense were the witnesses and accusers.

The advent of an independent lad of Smith's color in any assemblage of boys would breed disorder, and it would perhaps be unreasonable to expect highspirited boys to settle down into a philosophic quiescence and acceptance of such a situation. Cadet Smith is unfortunately not only odious on account of his color, but repellant because of an unhappy manner which not unpaturally excites the aversion of flads deeming themselves mentally and socially his superior. He is too exceeding bitter of speech, and can retaliate with full force when at tacked by his enemies. All these things, explain while they do not justify, the strong antipathy felt to ward him. In justice to the cadets, too, it is but fair to say that they treat the new colored lad very kindly indeed, with ostentatious courtesy, hoping thereby to tantalize Smith. The months of excitement and controversy, when the

general court-martial was convened, there is no need to recall. At the Academy, it was never felt that he had been fairly acquitted from the Howard trial, and the next opportunity was eagerly seized to test the question before an cademic court-martial. The details of the trial must be familiar to the country-they certainly took up enough space in the public prints at the time. All the precedents and formalities of military jurisprudence were called on to convict this boy of "conduct unbecoming an office and a gentleman!" The findings and sentence, subscribed to by the court, went to Washington last Winter, and no word has been heard of the result until this order of Secretary Belknap. Meantime, public atten-tion, fastened for a time on the Smith episode, fell off on the expulsion proceedings of the upper classes, in which two of the junior class Cadets were driven out of their beds, out of the barracks, out of the camp, into the night and the storm, because they too had fallen into the ways of their colored brother, and lapsed into conduct "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." And cution were the lads who tortured Smith in to madness by acts which one with the most liberal lax ity of discretion could not construe as being gentlemanly or chivalric. Forty of these young gentlemen who aided in rendering Cadet Smith's life a burden have been graduated with the highest honors of the place, and de servedly too. No one can find a stain upon them that materially affects their character; but it would seem that justice might be served better than by making this boy fall back a year in a course that is at best unspeak-ably trying and wearing. There is strong reason to elieve, however, that a good purpose is intended to be subserved in this peculiar sentence. Had Cadet Smith gone on with his class, he would have been graduated a year before the new colored cadet, and it is suggested that his punishment is really intended to give both lads a better chance, which, to say the least, is rather whimsical justice. The lad himself, it is asserted, is more firmly bent than ever on resigning, and if his friends do not find arguments to convince him he will give up the fight and leave the victory and triumph in the hands of his more sanguine companion, Napier, who has just achieved an entrance, who declares his purpose of "fighting it out on this line," no matter what the consequences. Smith has been "out" during his entire term here; he is never spoken to save on duty, and in the heart of a lively army of boys really suffers the abomination of decelation. For him and toward him blood is thinner than water, and the icy side of humanity is ever toward him. He had just been felicitating himself on the pleasanter prospect opened to him by the arrival of a comrade when this last blow fell. It is but just to say that the authorities look upon the sentence as surprisingly lenient, as expulsion was confidently expected.

THE BALL AT "COZZENS'S."

Half the glories of the Cadet Hop were emitted in the hasty dispatch of last night; it still forms the topic of hasty dispatch of last night; it still forms the topic of conversation. The hotel, which is one of the most commodious in the country, was filled, and the spacious drawing-room magnificent with the wealth and fashion of New-York. At midnight the dancing ceased for a time, and a limitless banquet was spread before the throng. The class in whose honor the feast and ball had been given were constrained by pledge from wine or liquor, and, as a consequence, there was temperance and discretion in all things—save, perhaps, dancing, which only ceased when daylight stole softly in upon the exhausted revelers. The cadets of the First Class, to-day denuded of the bravery of gray and gold, in the mild habiliments of the civillan, broke up in groups, separating north and south, east and west, to come together again only when the country summons her armics en masse. Every one of the phalanx of 40 have applied for cavalry vacancies, and as there are nothing like that number in the present forces, some one must come down to some less ambitious branch of the service.

The Alumni of the Academy are in expectation of a grand reunion, on saturday, at which Gens, Grant, Sherman, Meade, McClellan, and nearly 100 other distinguished graduates, will be present. The grand dinner will be given at "Cozzens's," and the occasion made a memorable one in several ways. On Monday next, the remaining cadets mimic soldiery still nore closely by going into tents on the broad green, and remain there until the first of September, during which time the Font is the great attraction for the fashionable swarming at "Cozzens's" for the season. onversation. The hotel, which is one of the most com-

THE BUFFALO EXPRESS NEWSPAPER OFFICE BURNED.

BUFFALO, June 15 .- A fire broke out in the engine-room of The Buffalo Express Printing Company this morning, destroying the type and material in the news and job offices. It is supposed that the presses are also destroyed from the falling of the roof and walls. The loss is between \$10,000 and \$12,000. The fire extended to an adjoining building occupied by J. C. Post, dealer in paints and oils, whose damage by fire and water is about \$2,000. The Express will be published to morrow morning from the office of The Commercial Advertiser.

SOCIAL AND MORAL SCIENCE CONGRESS. PHILADELPHIA, June 15 .- In the Social and Moral Science Congress, the Committee on Permanent Officers reported the following:

Chairman, President Woolsey of Yale; Vice-Chairmen, the Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, President Caswell, Bishop Simpson, the Rev. W. H. Campbell, D. D., the Rev. Dr. Malock, the Rev. J. Cotton Smith, Russell Sturges, the Hou. J. V. Farwell, Gov. Courad Baker, Wm. Stickney, A. V. Stout, the Hon. Wm. A. Bucking-

ham, the Hon. John A. Legan, the Hon. J. D. Cox, the Hon. H. D. Cooke, Wildam Bucknell, and Jay Cooke Treasurer, Wm. G. Morchead; Secretary, the Rev. Dr.

The Congress then adjourned. This evening a public ecting was held at the Church of the Epiphany, a which the members of the Congress delivered addresses, explaining the principles and objects of the

WASHINGTON.

RECEMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS ON THE STEEL QUESTION-THE DECISION RESERVED - HE NEW-YORK CEN-TRAL SCRIP CASE TO BE DECIDED NEXT WEEK-ANOTHER CASE FOR THE PENNSYL-VANIA CENTRAL.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 15, 1871.

Commissioner Leggett heard, to-day, arguments both in favor and against the extension of the patent of Wm. Kelley of Kentucky for purifying iron by forcing up and through it atmespheric air while it is in a molten state. Previous to the discovery, which Mr. Kelley claims to nave made, from was purified by blowing air over the surface of the melted mein!, but this process always chilled the iron, and, to keep it in a finid state, it was necessary to heat it by the use of fuel. Mr. Kelley claims to have discovered that ithe introduction of the pipe, conveying the compressed air, below the surface melted iron united the oxygen the of the air with the carbon in the iron, and produced a abustion sufficiently rapid to generate heat enough to retain the iron in its melted state, thus saving from to \$9 on every tun of purified iron in the cost of fuel alone. The Mushet and Bessemer processes for making purifying iron, and the American patent of Bessemer though dated a short time prior to the Kelley patent in 1857, was applied for after Mr. Kelley had applied for his The Commissioner at that time decided that the Besse mer process was in the nature of an improvement in the application of Kelicy's process, and that neither interfered with the other. The Mushet and Bessemer patents have already expired, and the applications to renew had already, if not in this country, at least in England, been amply repaid for their invention Counsel for Mr. Kelley set forth that though the first patent on this process was issued 14 years ago, the in-

ventor, not through any neglect on his part, has as yet falled to reap from it any great benefit, and that, in his attempts to introduce it, he has expended large sur noney which have never in any way been returned to him. The process is now almost universally used for making wrought iron. The remonstrants are numerous railroad companies and fron manufacturers, the latter principally from Pennsylvania. They requested that the Commissioner would hear the case personally, and attempted to charge the Examiner te case had been submitted with unfairness; to deny that Mr. Kelley was the inventor of the process, and to urge that the public interest required that the renewal of the patent be refused. The reply of the petitioners exonerated the Examiner, and se meet all objections. As the decision may be withher until the 22d inst., the Commissioner took the papers and reserved his judgment. This case is of the greatest importance, not only to all iron and steel manufacturers but also to all who in any way make use of steel and bar-iron in large quantities, as it is the only remaining patent on the pneumatic process of decarbonizing iron. oner Pleasonton says that immediately after

rendering the decision in the New-York Central Scrip case, be ordered the Collector to proceed with the collec tion of the tax. That order he has never counterms and therefore cannot tell why the tax has not been collected. He certainly has not authorized any delay. On the other hand, it is stated that the delay is caused by a death in the family of Assistant Solicitor Robinson, who was thus compelled to leave the city just prior to the return of the Hon, E. C. Banfield, the Solicitor from the West. Mr. Robinson's researches among authorities as to the power of any one to make an appeal to the Secretary from the decision of the Comm of Internal Revenue, had not been carried so far as to enable the Solicitor to make use of them. Mr. Banfield is, therefore, now going over the whole ground on the question at issue, and expects to reach a final determina tion respecting the case early next week. All this, how ever, does not show by what authority the Collector dis-

egards the order of the Commissioner. It is reported here that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Washington and Ohio Raiiroad, a short branch 45 miles in length, extending from this city and Alexandria westward, on the south side of the Potomae River, to Hamilton, Va. It is understood to be the intention of the Pennsylvania Company to extend this road to a junction with the Baltimore and Ohio Ratiroad, after the

Point of Rocks branch is finished. Grant, Postmaster at Covington, Ky., and father of the President, arrived here this morning and is at the White House. An amusing scene occurred at the Ninth-st. door of the Interior Department this morning, when Mr. Grant attempted to pass in before the hour which visitors are admitted. The aged door-keeper knew only what his orders were, and politely but firmly informed Mr. Grant that, no matter who he was, be could not go in. Mr. Grant is rapidly losing his sight. the Post-Office Department, has been to-day preparing to file his bonds, and will probably enter upon his duties

o-morrow or Saturday.

Frank Hay and Wm. H. Williams have been appointed Appraisers of Merchandise in the New-York Appraiser's Office. The Hon. E. B. French is again confined to his house by sickness.

The papers filed with the Judge Advocate General, in reference to the sentences of soldiers by general courts artial, show that crime in the army has not decreased

within the past four years.

George B. Williams, Chief of the Financial Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, is engaged in taking account of the internal revenue stamps and other stock or hand, and otherwise settling up the business of his di vision, preparatory to starting out with a clean sheet at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

President Grant and Gen. Porter returned from Long Branch early this morning, and accordingly business at

President Grant and Gen. Porter returned from Long Branch early this morning, and accordingly business at the Executive Mansion has been resumed. The several heads of the Departments called on the President during the morning, and a number of visitors were admitted to interviews. A Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow, and it is expected that the President will return to Long Branch by the night train. He will leave for California about the 1st of August.

A better received at the United States Treasury Department to-day, from Treasurer Splaner, says his health is improving, and that he would leave London for Brussels on June I. He has been very busy with bankers and other financiers concerning the new loan.

The Ku-Klux Investigating Committee to-day examined United States Commissioner A. W. Shaffer of North Carolina, and United States Marshal Johnson of South Carolina, and United States Marshal Johnson of South Carolina, and the condition of affairs in their respective States and neighborhood. Gov. Lindsay of Alabama will be examined to-morrow.

The opening of the bids for the annual supply of beef for the Indians of the Plains, attracted a large number of Western men to the Indian Office at noon to-day. Ninety bids were received at prices ranging from \$2 4s to 35 per 160 pounds gross on the hoof, deliverable to the various Stoux Indian Agencies on the Upper Missouri River, while for those for the Indian for the pounds. The number of bids offered is nearly six times as many as have been usually presented. This is stiributed to fine increased confidence felt in the administration of Indian affairs. The bids were opened by Commissioner Parker, in the presence of George Stuart, John V. Farwell, Vincent Collyer, and other members of the Beard of Indian commissioners, and Col. Cox and John Delan of the Interior Deparament. The awards will be announced as soon as the standing of bidders can be ascertained, which, owing to the carclessness of many of the Carolina Commissioners in the difference of their sureties,

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

....Wm. P. Brewell of Trenton, N. J., committed ... A number of persons were fatally poisoned in Mississippi recently, from eating mulberries in which locasts had de-

....The wife of Thomas Meagher of Medina, Clark County, Ohlo, was burned to death, on Tooslay, while attempting to the

....John Jours, an aged man, was run over and killed in front of his own bouse near halnebeck station, yesterday, by a Hudson River Railroad train. Horace H. Currier of Boston was desigerously

A fire in Wakefield, Mass., yesterday, destroyed

... Louis Guiseppe Contarini, a French adven-is in jaif at Poughkeepsie on a charge of bigumr in marrying Mis-Daton of that city while his first wife was still hving in brooking